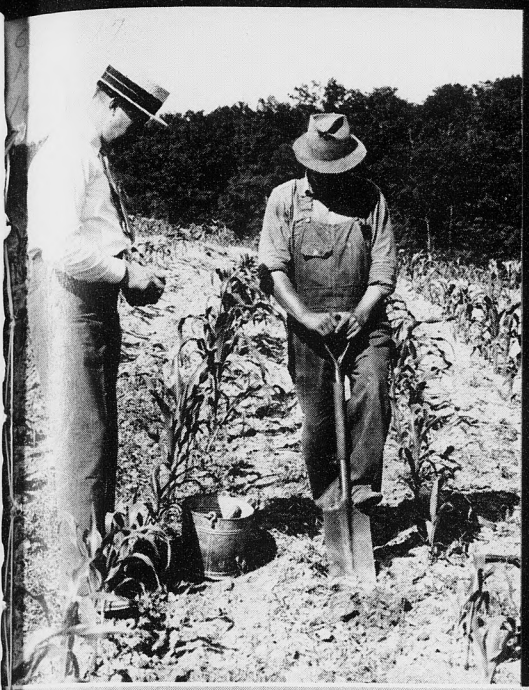

Extension Work 1947

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Helping People To Help Themselves

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

EXTENSION SERVICE

College Park, Maryland

The Board of Regents of the University of Maryland and the Maryland State Board of Agriculture

William P. Cole, Jr., *Chairman*	Baltimore
Stanford Z. Rothschild, *Secretary*	Baltimore
J. Milton Patterson, *Treasurer*	Baltimore
Mrs. John L. Whitehurst	Baltimore
Edward F. Holter	Middletown
E. Paul Knotts	Denton
Glenn L. Martin	Baltimore
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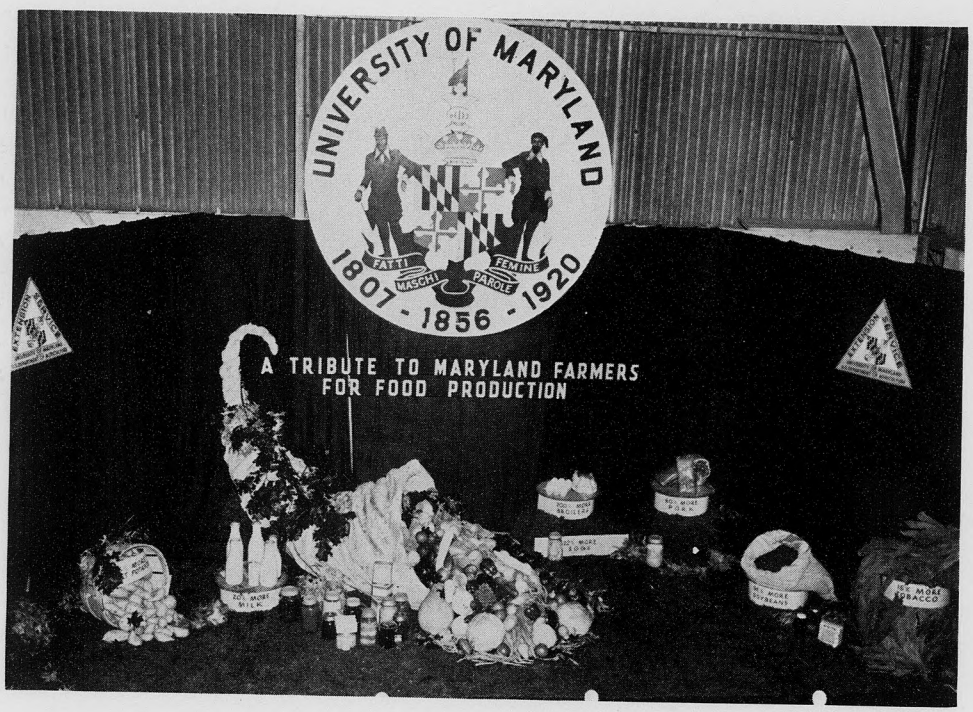

Maryland farmers and their families broke all records of agricultural production during wartime. The need was just as great in 1947 and they continued their record production. In its exhibit at the Timonium State Fair, the Extension Service paid lasting tribute to the farm people of the State for their outstanding achievements.

EXTENSION WORK, 1947

T. B. SYMONS, *Director*

Helping People to Help Themselves

The theme of this report is the philosophy of the Extension Service in its approach to rendering service to the people of the state.

Helping the farmer, the homemaker, and the 4-H youth to help themselves is the attribute of extension work that has made it the greatest system of adult education that has developed in this or any other country of the world. By helping ourselves to attain greater heights in leadership, in economic returns, in better living and social standards, and by inculcating higher moral standards, we are contributing to our civilization in our generation. Helping our rural people to help themselves is a direct contribution to our urban and city life in that the greatest source of migration to sustain our city population is from our country districts. Therefore, any investment that all the people make in lifting the standards of rural homes is in turn reflected in the contributions that these rural homes make to citizens of the state, both rural and urban.

Returns from the investment made by the Federal, State and County Governments, therefore, cannot be measured in dollars and cents, although remarkable figures could be cited. The sum total is in the elevation of our people to a broader vision, greater economic stability, and a greater appreciation of their contribution to a fuller life.

A Sound Policy

As the years of extension education roll by, we are more impressed with the fact that the Maryland Cooperative Extension Work was inaugurated upon a publicly supported basis and has continued as such. Hence, its future is dependent solely upon the democratic response of the people at large as taxpayers in their measurement of returns. This policy, we believe, is sound and in the degree that the Service continues to help people help themselves, public support will be forthcoming in the years ahead.

In the turmoil of war's aftermath, when communistic, totalitarian, socialistic, and regimentation ideas are expressed frequently and guarded against by a truly democratic people, it is refreshing that we have a competent system of adult education that is free from "issues"; that is free from politics; that raises no barrier to race, color, or creed; which rests on facts resulting from scientific research; and carries the truth to the people by unbiased messengers, whether it be by the county or home demonstration agent, the specialist, the printed page, or by the demonstration method. Helping people to help themselves is the model of the Extension Service and this model will not change; it will only be enlarged and intensified in the years to come.

Further Opportunity for Extension

Aside from constantly increasing opportunities for the Extension Service in rural fields, especially in the broader social, economic and general welfare fields, the people living in cities and urban centers offer the greatest challenge in the future. The Extension Service is supported by public taxation of all the people and, therefore, a measure of service should be rendered to city people. A fuller and more satisfying life is the ambition of all people. The home is the foundation of American life. Truly, there is increasing need for a greater appreciation of home consciousness on the part of many city people, both the well-to-do and the under-privileged. Our home demonstration work can inspire our city homemakers as it has lifted many of our rural homemakers from a life of so-called drudgery to an appreciation of the opportunities of applied science in the home. Through better nutrition standards, labor-saving devices, and practicing the art of housekeeping, the mother and family can be inspired to a real appreciation of home life and cultural development. Moreover, the city householder needs aid in home decoration, both inside and outside. The planting of shrubs and flowers, their maintenance and protection from insect and plant disease pests, the growing of a small but neatly arranged garden are attributes to the city home that will pay big dividends in the happiness and interest of the family in all phases of home life. I need not mention the economies our clothing specialists can offer, or many other features of home economics work, that will be helpful to city homemakers.

We are happy that a demonstration in this field was started in this state with the appointment of a home demonstration agent in Baltimore City on January 1, 1948. It is our hope that city congressmen will see

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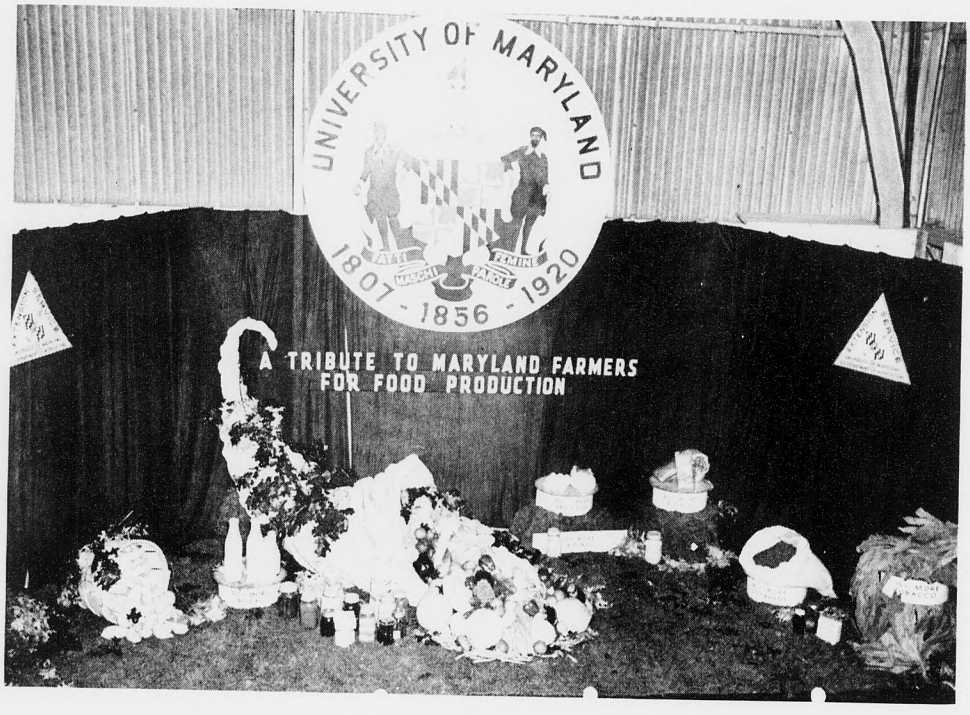

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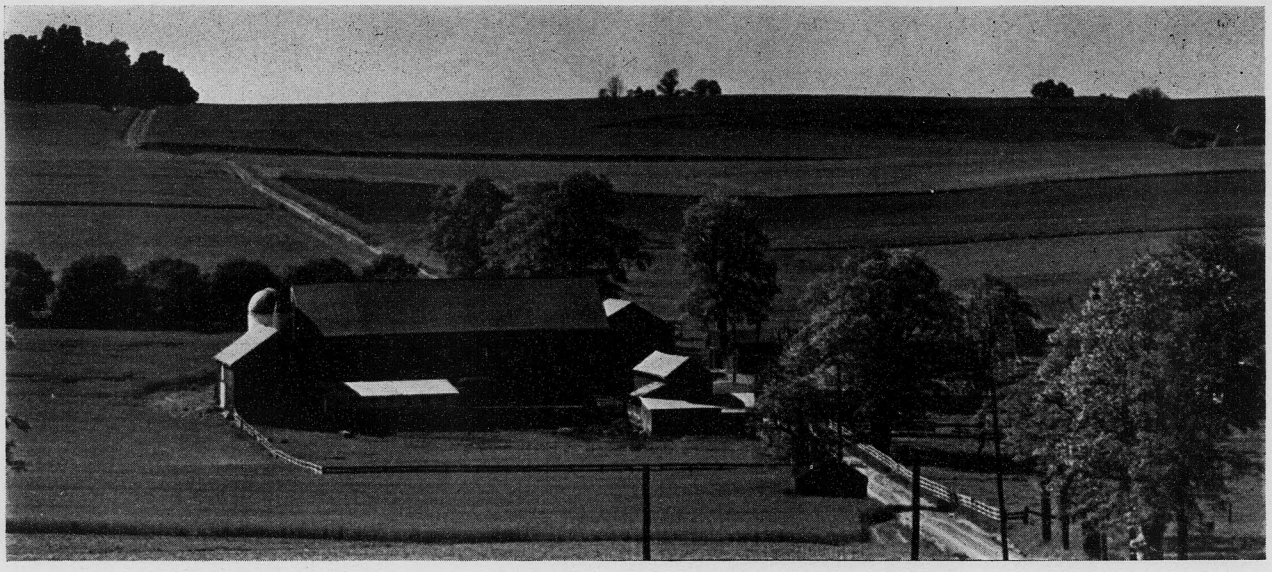

The pattern of Maryland farms and farmsteads reflects the progress made by rural people and the influence of Extension work.

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Dr. Corbett Returns— Mr. Nystrom on Leave

Dr. Roger B. Corbett, former Director of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, returned on April 1 as Associate Dean of the College of Agriculture and Associate Director of the Extension Service. He had been on leave from the University for the last three years while serving as secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Dr. Corbett's broad experience in the several phases of land-grant college work, as well as with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and a number of rural organizations is a strong force in planning and administering the work in this state.

Paul E. Nystrom, who served as Deputy Director in charge of the Emergency Farm Labor Program, was granted a year's leave of absence in September for study in the field of extension administration. He was one of seven cooperative agricultural extension workers in the United States who were selected to receive scholarships at Harvard University in this field of study.

4-H Boys and Girls Beat Their Records

From whatever standpoint it is measured, the 4-H club and older youth work had a banner year in 1947. They carried more and larger projects, and their participation in community, state and national events was greater. The standards of their work were reflected in the records established and awards won.

It was possible to place assistant county agents in a number of additional counties, on either a full-time or part-time basis. They devote a major portion of their efforts to 4-H club work and help provide the leadership that is essential to its growth and progress. At the end of the year, there were full-time assistant county agents in 10 counties and 6 counties had the service of part-time agents. Plans were being made for adding another full-time agent in one county, and an agent to serve two other counties, which will leave only four counties without some assistance in that work. An increase in assistant home demonstration agents helped to expand the girls' work.

No greater tribute could be given the work of boys and girls in their 4-H clubs than the interest it has aroused and support it has gained from substantial groups in the state. Breed associations and other such groups are making assistance to 4-H club work an important part of their programs. The Maryland Bankers' Association has given support consistently for years. The Maryland State Fair Board is among

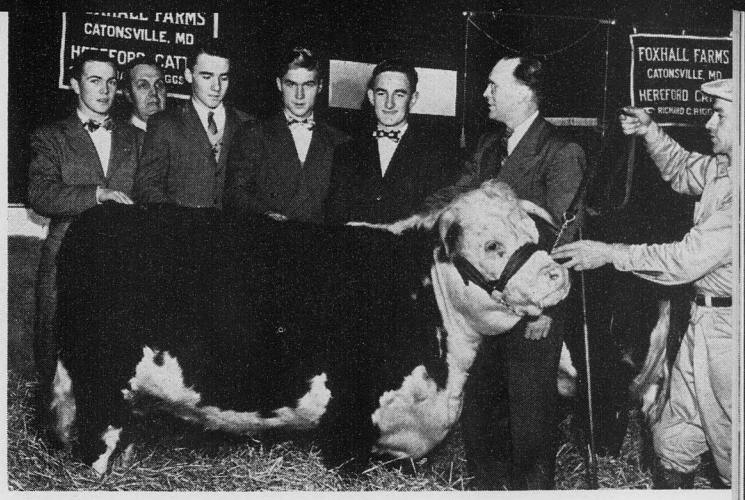
the strongest backers of the work, financially and in many other ways. Farm and home organizations give every assistance and the number of commercial concerns which are eager to help increases each year.

The record in 4-H club work thus far, as well as progress in future years, is dependent in large measure upon the unselfish and effective work of a large corps of local leaders. This group has not received the recognition it deserved in past years. It is encouraging that an effort is being made in that direction. and also for giving them greater help in the valuable work they are doing for the future of Maryland agriculture and rural life.

Only a very few of the many outstanding accomplishments of 4-H club members can be mentioned. Nine National achievement awards were won by the representatives of Maryland 4-H clubs attending the National 4-H Club Congress, eight of which carry $200 scholarships each. Club members captured two grand championships at the Eastern National Livestock Show—Maxwell H. Covington, Jr., a baby beef club member from Anne Arundel county, and William Duncan of the same county on a Chester White barrow. The Maryland 4-H dairy cattle judging team continued the record established in 1946 by again winning the Interstate contest held at Waterloo, Iowa.

The team and individual demonstration contests proved to be one of the popular events at the State Fair, both from the viewpoint of contestants and spectators. An outstanding feature in the 4-H club show was 15 educational exhibits on conservation put on by individual clubs.

More than a thousand 4-H club members, representing all counties, came to the University for the twenty-fifth anniversary of Club Week. This period of demonstrations, assemblies, discussions, together with the recreational and social opportunities, is a



Maryland's 4-H Club judging team at the International Livestock Show.

The Maryland 4-H Club dairy cattle judging team that won first place in the national contest held at Waterloo, Iowa.

Clothing and other types of needle-work are popular projects with 4-H Club girls.

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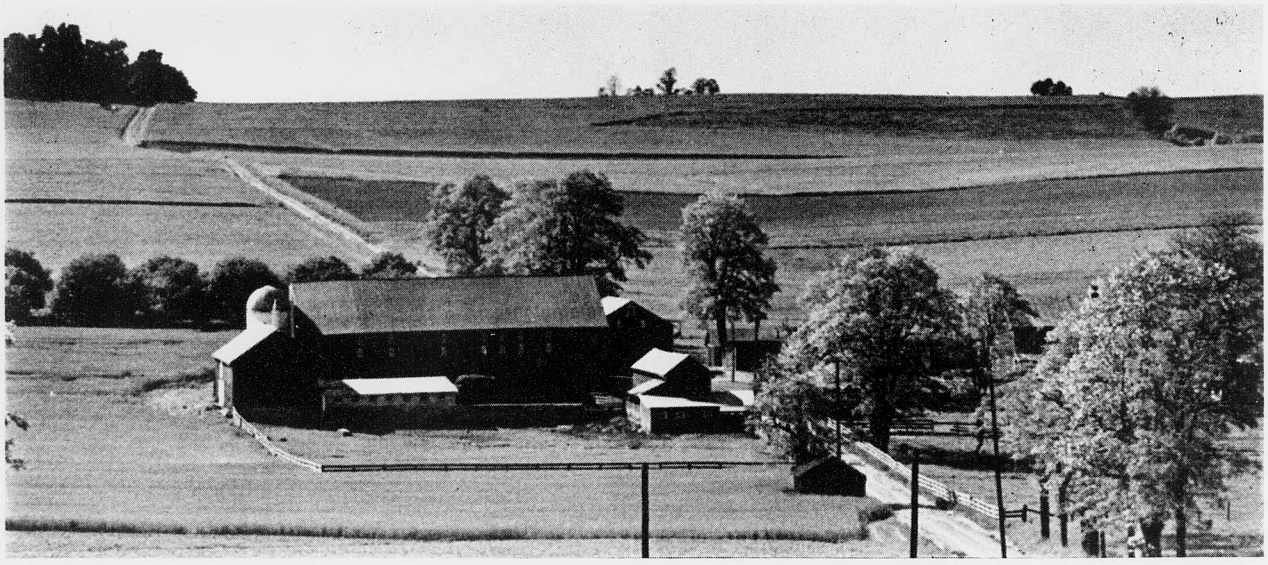

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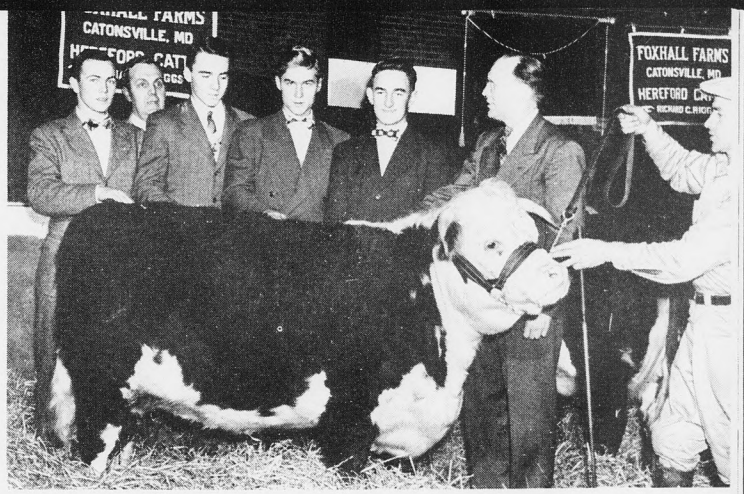

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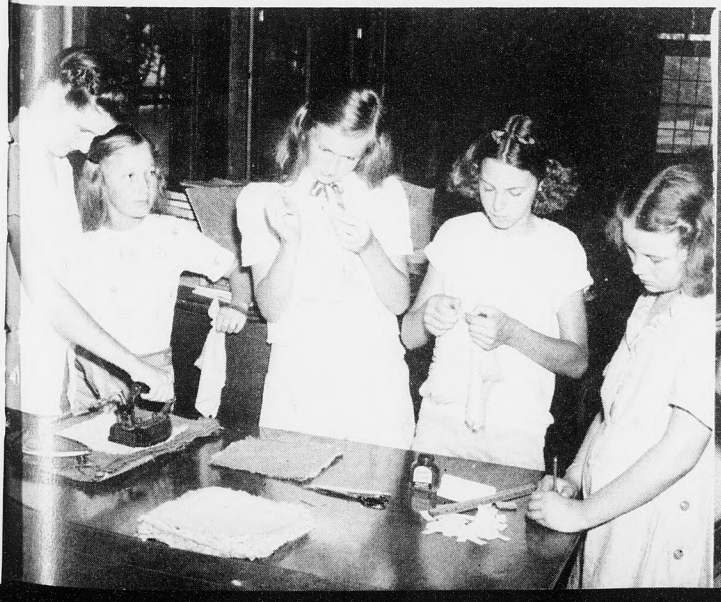

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The 12,969 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H clubs in 1947 completed 29,365 projects. A value might be placed upon the animals and crops they grew, or the food preserved and garments made by the girls, but the value of training as future citizens cannot be measured.

Twenty counties now have organized Older Youth groups, which is a logical step beyond 4-H club work. These groups are taking increased leadership in planning and arranging events for 4-H club members, as well as for their own development. They work closely with Granges, Farm Bureaus, and other rural organizations.

Homemakers Have Broad Interests

There is no phase of extension work in which the theme of this report, "Helping people to help themselves," is more true than in the work carried on by the homemakers. They have developed leaders through the years who not only have a prominent part in determining the character of programs carried on, but also have a very important part in carrying them out. Too much credit cannot be given to the local leaders who pass on the instruction received from the extension specialists and agents. Through them the efforts of full-time extension workers are multiplied many times.

The practical subjects of homemaking, such as adequate and proper food for the family, suitable clothing, more comfortable and convenient surroundings, and efficient management, will always be dominant interests. The homemakers, however, by no means confined their interests to these subjects. Each year brings greater interest and development in the cultural subjects, whereby the women improve themselves, their homes and their communities. They carry on well-organized programs in music, art, reading, dramatics, and recreation.

The broad interests of homemakers are indicated by their desire for information pertaining to international relations and the changing world situation. Starting with a review of world conferences leading to the United Nations, materials designed to clarify the things that were being done and considered were provided. They gave a review of the conference leading to the United Nations, information on the Truman Doctrine and the Rio Conference, followed by details of the Marshall Plan. This material proved of great interest to the homemakers, and many requests for it were received from other states.

With the rapid increase in cost of clothing following a long period of shortages, there was particular interest in problems connected with clothing the family. New and unproved qualities in materials presented problems in buying, and in care and cleaning. Depleted wardrobes emphasized the need for planning and careful selection. The conservation-minded turned to home sewing and remodeling of out-of-fashion clothes. The desire for conservation of

the family's resources of time, skill and money resulted in county planned programs for study of new fabrics, better buying practices, increase in home sewing skills, and more intelligent use of materials on hand.

In view of world conditions, it was still necessary to plan for and produce food for the family needs and to conserve it in every way possible. Special attention was given to economic values, new methods, new types of equipment, and labor involved. Approximately 1,000 leaders were trained to help carry out the food and nutrition work with women and girls of the state. In addition to planning and producing food to meet family needs the work included preserving in various ways, especially the newer methods such as freezing; planning home-produced meals for good nutrition and eye and appetite appeal; preparing foods by the newer methods; school lunches; and health improvement of the family and the public in general.

Personal adjustments to peace time living, homes needing remodeling, increased demands for homes, and a pent-up demand for new equipment and necessities denied during the war were among the problems in home management requiring greatest attention by extension workers. While there was much disappointment due to the slowness of return to some semblance of normal living, it was emphasized that this period, when the farm family could study and observe, would make possible wise decisions when goods flow freely. Work simplification, especially as it could be accomplished by use of new equipment and improvement of kitchens, continued to be a subject of live interest among homemakers.

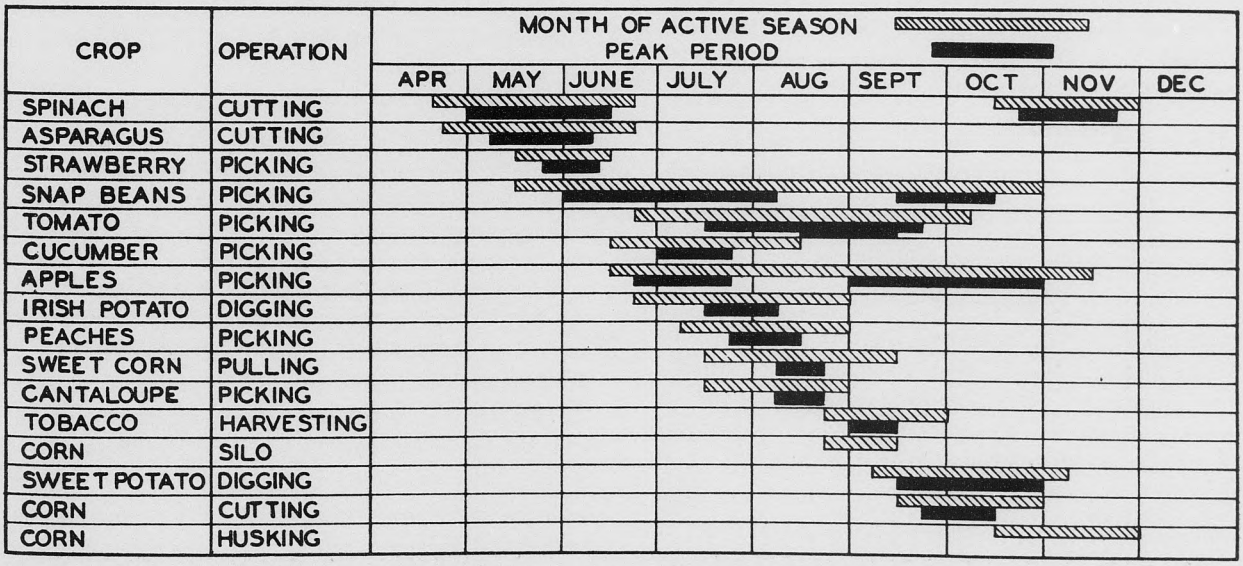
National Home Demonstration Week did much to bring appreciation of home demonstration work before the general public. Numerous events were planned by the homemakers to emphasize the theme "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World." More than 82 churches cooperated by using that theme, and 12 clubs in one county attended church in a body.

The annual Rural Women's Short Course at the University was again an outstanding event in extension home demonstration work. The program is so planned each year that every homemaker who attends gets something inspirational, practical and helpful in changing the home picture of the rural women. It gives them a new vision of education; it gives them, also, a spirit to develop leadership and, probably one of the biggest things is the opportunity for close association with women from all counties in the state. What this week means to the women cannot be measured; it probably has done more than any other one thing to raise the standard of living and increase the appreciation of both the educational and cultural sides of life.

Farm Labor Program Ends

The Emergency Farm Labor Program, which had been a responsibility of the Extension Service for the last three years, came to an end on December 31, 1947.

It called for dealing with one of the most acute problems confronting farm people in wartime and one of the most vital needs in prosecuting the war. The need in 1947, when all-out production was just as important, was no less urgent.



The above chart shows the active periods of harvest of the important agricultural crops in Maryland. Black sections show peak periods of labor needs.

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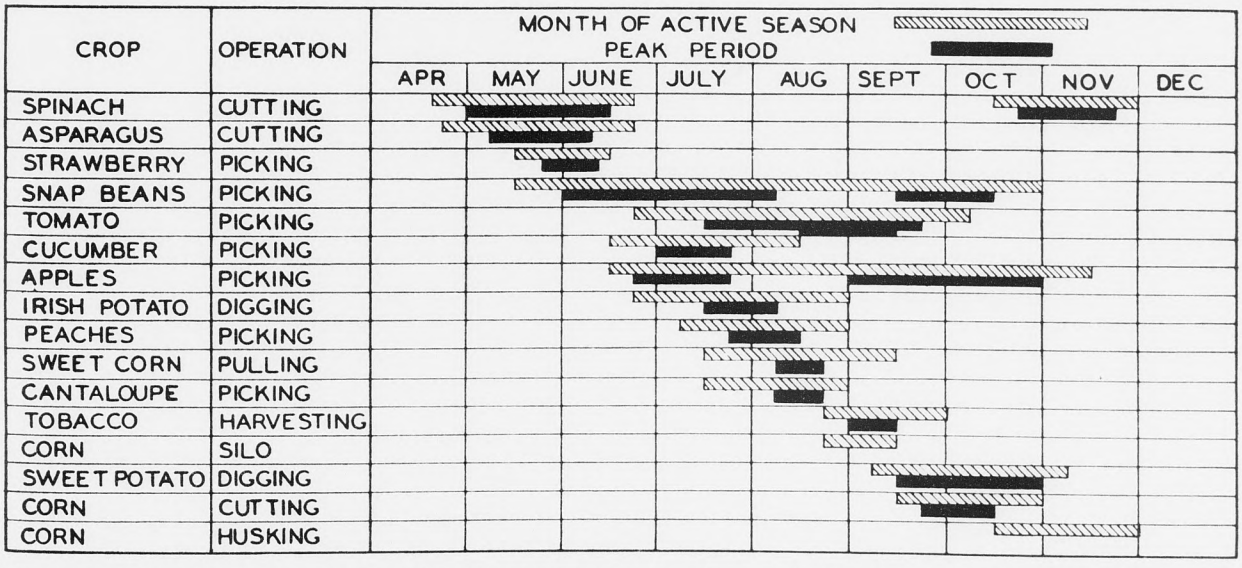
The Emergency Farm Labor Program, which had been a responsibility of the Extension Service for the last three years, came to an end on December 31, 1947.

It called for dealing with one of the most acute problems confronting farm people in wartime and one of the most vital needs in prosecuting the war. The need in 1947, when all-out production was just as important, was no less urgent.



The above chart shows the active periods of harvest of the important agricultural crops in Maryland. Black sections show peak periods of labor needs.

Official grading services are provided for products such as fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry and dairy products.

An attractive report was published, giving a brief sketch of the farm labor program carried out in Maryland. Virtually all food production goals were met and many were exceeded; there was less loss of crops due to lack of labor than in normal times; there was a minimum of complaint by either employers or employees, and general expression of satisfaction. Moreover, there were developed methods and improvements in dealing with certain kinds of farm labor that promise to be of great permanent benefit.

Major credit for success of the program is due those who were directly in charge of its operation—Paul E. Nystrom, Deputy Director of the Emergency Farm Labor Program; A. V. Krewatch, his assistant; Miss Dorothy Emerson, in charge of women's work; Mylo S. Downey, in charge of boys' work; W. A. Sherman, Assistant State Director; and the County Agents in all counties.

The success could not have been attained, however, without hearty cooperation all along the line, including the farm people themselves, workers from the cities and towns, officials of the Federal Extension Service, the Office of War Food Administration, the War Manpower Commission, and the Third Service Command of the U. S. Army. The State Farm Labor Committee, which included representatives of the Farm Bureau and State Grange, first headed by P. C. Turner and later by R. C. F. Weagly, was especially helpful in guiding the policies of the program.

A New Set-up For Marketing Aid

Marketing Maryland farm products is a $200,000,000 job each year. How well that job is done affects the people who produce the products, those who transport them, those who handle and distribute them, those who process many of them, and those who consume them. Too little attention has been given to marketing farm products in the past, yet it is the chief problem of farmers today.

It was possible to tackle the important marketing problem on a much broader scale in 1947 than in previous years. Funds available under the Hope-Flanagan Act, together with increased state funds, provided for organizing the work on an effective scale, and for the personnel and facilities for great expansion.

The Department of Agricultural Economics and Marketing at the University of Maryland was set up, with divisions of Marketing, State Department of Markets, Taxation and Finance, Farm Management, and Land Economics. All are essential in the successful operation of a farm business and are closely coordinated in one department. Extension activities were conducted in all lines, particularly in marketing and farm management.

A good start was made during the year in providing information on current market conditions. Intelligent marketing must be based upon an understanding by producers, distributors, processors and consumers of the situation with respect to receipts, prices, supply and demand on the various markets. The Market News Service was expanded to include apples, peaches, tobacco, grains, and broilers. A daily report of truck receipts of fruits and vegetables in the Baltimore market is expected to help materially in stabilizing prices and regulating supply and demand in that market.

As this news service is expanded to include other products, it is believed that it will not only help to prevent some of the gluts of perishable commodities that occur too frequently on the markets, but also guide consumers in buying and preparing food.

Results of work during the year indicate that there is great promise of devising methods whereby demand by consumers for some of the perishable vegetables can be increased and better returns to producers can be obtained on the nearby markets. Arrangements were made for growers of sweet corn near Washington and Baltimore to market their product direct to retail stores in 4 to 6 hours after it was harvested. Approximately 50 stores participated, taking sweet corn from more than 300 acres. Growers were paid a substantial premium above top prevailing wholesale market price for their corn. All who met the quality standards were enthusiastic about the possibilities of marketing their sweet corn in this manner. While there are problems that require further attention, it is certain that the merchandising practices under which fresh produce is now handled, and which adversely affects both producers and consumers, can be greatly improved.

An indication of some of the efforts made to facilitate movement of fresh farm products is given by a summary for the Baltimore market: 20,279 retail price market reports were issued; 14,050 consumer information banners; 5,718 truck crop reports; 3,263 poultry and egg releases; 504 special commodity releases; 14,000 egg and fresh produce recipes; 144 press releases on foods; and 55 radio broadcasts regarding foods and their supply situation.

An Emergency In Tomato Market

The Extension Service and marketing specialists of the University were called upon for assistance with an acute problem that confronted tomato growers. Dry weather caused tomatoes to ripen so that a glut in marketing occurred at the beginning of September. Yields of tomatoes were higher than the previous year because late blight was not serious. Surplus stocks of tomatoes and tomato juice depressed the market price of the canned product for the current year.

Following a conference, a committee was set up to deal with the situation as best it could. Growers, canners, farm organizations, as well as officials, specialists and agents of the Extension Service were represented on this committee.

Through the cooperation of C. B. Denman, Agricultural Counsel of the National Association of Food Chains, a large-scale advertising campaign was launched to help move the whole pack tomatoes and tomato juice that were depressing the market. At the suggestion of the Committee, chain drug stores pushed the sale of tomato juice as a special.

Contact was made with canneries in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Virginia and the opportunity to obtain tomatoes of good quality from Maryland during the period of peak production was presented. No accurate report of the quantity removed in that way is available, but it is estimated at well above 200,000 tons.

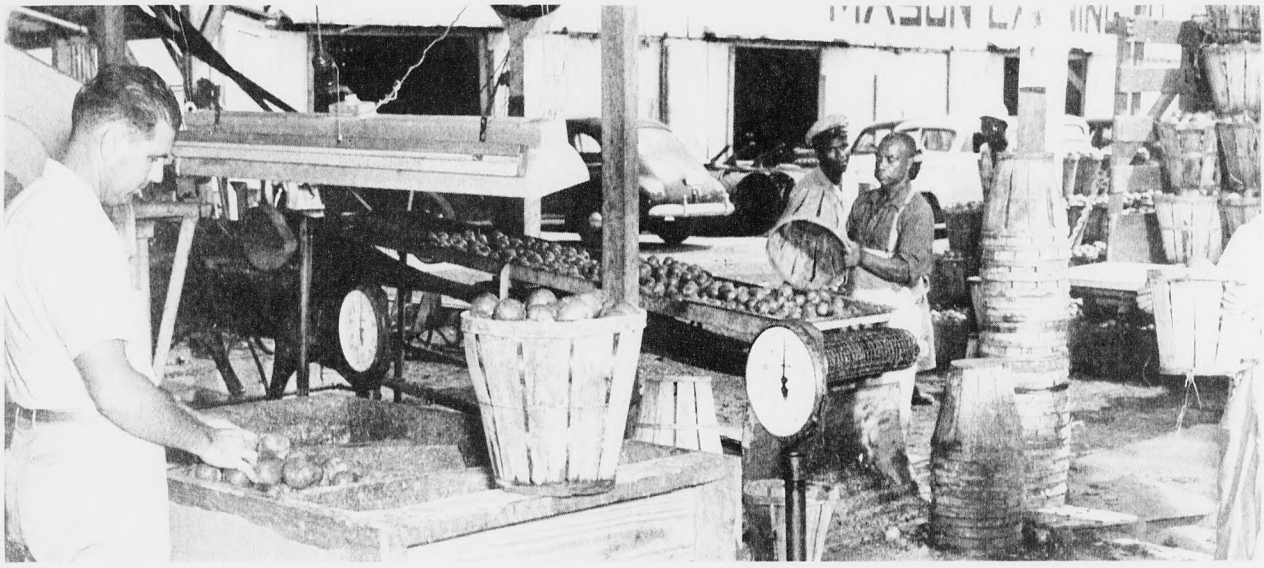
Managers of canning plants at state institutions in Maryland cooperated by taking tomatoes from the Eastern Shore for their use.

Marketing Maryland Tobacco

Some acute problems confronted the important tobacco industry of Southern Maryland in 1947. In addition to the efforts carried on through the years to improve production, the marketing situation called for special attention.

The large crop of about 48 million pounds sold in 1947 returned to the growers about 13 cents a pound less than the previous crop. This caused grave concern among producers. The crop was fair to good in quality and they had encouragement from domestic cigarette manufacturers and purchasers for foreign governments that a fair price would be paid for increased production. This did not materialize and before the end of the marketing season growers realized the need for protective measures against prices being depressed far below cost of production.

Distinct help was given tomato growers in finding markets for their crop during a period when there was a glut in the usual markets.



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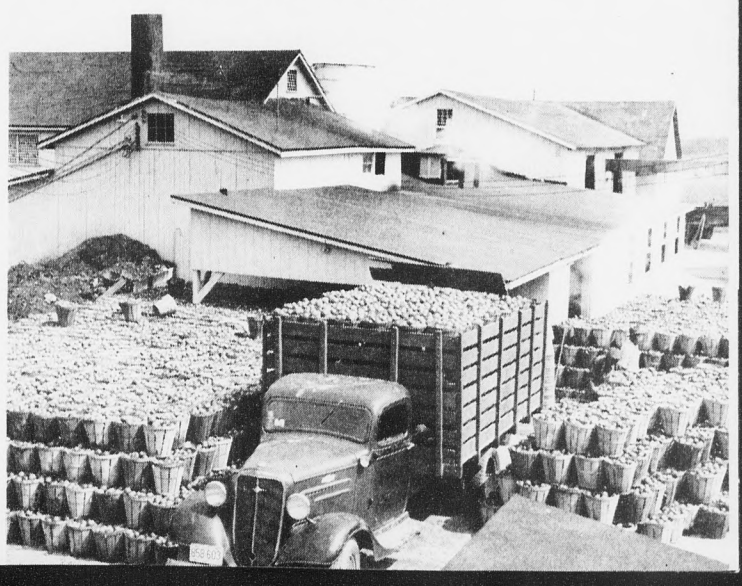

Scenes on Maryland farms have changed materially in recent years with the rapid increase of mechanical power.

As the result of conferences between the Southern Maryland Farm Bureaus and the Extension Service, a five-point program was adopted and a committee appointed to deal with each of the five points. This program included:

1. A study of ways and means for controlling premarket sales; regulation of specific marketing practices; and provision of funds and facilities for the project.

2. A study of the advisability of inaugurating a Federal tobacco inspection and grading service, which would provide a basis for Federal support for Maryland tobacco similar to the types of service rendered tobacco growers in other states.

3. A study of methods of improving Federal and state tobacco reports, issued separately or jointly.

4. A study of practices affecting the marketing of Maryland tobacco.

5. A study of various methods of financing the tobacco producers.

Progress was made on most of the five points of the program and the efforts of the committees are being continued into the coming year. A bill was passed by the General Assembly establishing a state tobacco authority with certain regulatory functions. Recommendations will be made for improving the functions of this authority as the needs become apparent.

The committee to study the advisability of establishing Federal inspection and grading made an intensive study of the situation in a number of tobacco markets where it has been in effect. They visited tobacco growers in Virginia and North Carolina, where grading, price supports and marketing quotas have been used. In its report and recommendations, the committee advised that Maryland proceed to work for adoption of such a program by obtaining a more favorable parity price through legislation. Conferences were held with Maryland representatives in Congress with a view to better parity price regulations. It was recommended also that educational and demonstrational programs be carried out among Maryland growers so that they would understand how grading and price support operate.

Cropping Systems Change

The change in cropping systems on Maryland farms has been greater in the last few years than occurred in the same length of time some years ago. In making such changes, a great many farmers call for the guidance of extension workers.

Some of the factors that have brought about this adjustment in cropping systems are: Increased livestock numbers with limited available cropland, requiring use of more intensive crops and cultural practices; development of new crops, such as Ladino clover and lespedeza, which need to be fitted properly into the cropping system; need for better land use to control erosion; and adjustments necessary to utilize labor and modern machinery more efficiently.

The acreage of field corn planted to hybrids continued to increase. It is estimated that use of corn hybrids in place of open pollinated corn added 2,000,000 bushels to the corn crop in 1947. Almost 90 percent of the total acreage was planted with hybrids, compared with 74.9 percent in 1946.

The amount of fertilizer used increased 26,600 tons, which is about 12 percent more than the previous year, and 47 percent above prewar use. There was an increase of 44,669 tons in the use of lime.

Thorne wheat is continuing to increase in acreage over the older varieties. It was planted on about half the land seeded to smooth wheat in the fall of 1947. Wong barley is now the principal variety planted in the state. These two relatively new varieties are adding materially to the needed grain supply.

Among the developments in which the Extension Service has had a substantial part are: Expansion of Ladino clover acreage to 50,000 acres; increase of alfalfa acreage from 35,000 to 50,000 acres; improved fertilization, liming and management of at least 100,000 acres of permanent pasture; greater use and better placement of fertilizer on 200,000 acres of field corn.

Soil Conservation

Despite the pressure for more grain and other feed, Maryland farmers are making progress in protecting their soils from erosion. From the beginning of the soil conservation program it was recognized that its success and rate of progress were dependent upon education of citizens generally as to the importance of conserving our resources and the practical and economic means and methods for doing so. A large part of that responsibility has rested on the Extension Service.

Twenty-two of the counties are organized into Soil Conservation Districts, including more than 90 percent of the farm land of the state. The operation of these districts, and the work carried out on the farms that comprise them, afford an excellent example of the theme of this report—"Helping farmers to help themselves." They are operated on a democratic basis, but have the help and advice of the extension specialists and agents, and technicians of the Soil Conservation Service.

More than 5,000 farmers have adopted unified plans of operation of their farms to preserve their soil. Many others have introduced soil-saving practices and drainage on parts of their farms with the expectation of extending the practices as facilities and farm management plans permit.

Drainage work on the Eastern shore is making remarkable progress. With completion of the opening of the Pocomoke River, there are now in operation several projects of less extent. However, the Green Branch drainage project calls for an open channel 35 feet wide and extending about 14 miles. County Commissioners and local banks are contributing to this project. In all, there are about 200 Tax Ditch Associations on the Eastern Shore, which gives some indication of the extent of this work. Among the benefits reported from the drainage work is that it helps to solve the tenant problem in some sections of that area. A farm that is drained properly can be rented easily.

The program of education with respect to conservation has not been confined to those who live on the land. The farmer is the key man, because it is on his land that the work must be done, he must decide what shall be done, and see that it is done. It has been emphasized just as strongly, however, that all other citizens have a responsibility and an obligation in conservation of natural resources. The interest on the part of a number of groups and the support they have given is most gratifying. Among them are the ministers, bankers, farm machinery dealers, and garden clubs.

Talks on conservation at conferences of ministers were well received, and groups of ministers were taken on tours to see conservation practices in actual use, as well as the need for them. Approximately 250 kits of material on conservation were distributed to ministers.

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At the request of various sponsors, Louis Bromfield, the noted author and conservationist, spent a very effective week in Maryland encouraging conservation. On a tour from Cumberland to Towson, he addressed many audiences, which were composed of members of service clubs and others engaged in different lines of business, as well as farmers and high school students.

With a view to the future, special efforts were made to encourage and assist school teachers in giving instruction on conservation to the youth. In addition to supplying booklets and kits containing information for their use, they were conducted on tours to see conservation operations at first hand.

Back-log of Farm Engineering Needs

Farmers were not able to keep their buildings in condition during the war years that they would have been kept in more normal times. Neither were they able to purchase new equipment and erect new structures. The reasons for this situation are well known. Add to this the increased use of mechanical equipment and the need for efforts in all fields of agricultural engineering is apparent.

During the high prices and a short supply of farm labor, electricity on farms will continue to be an increasingly important part in the production of food and feed. It is playing an increasingly important part in preventing spoilage and storage loss with improved facilities operated electrically. Estimates from reporting agencies credit Maryland with approximately 30,000 farms electrified, about 8,000 unelectrified that have opportunity of being served, and 3,000 in the doubtful class. New connections were stepped up some in 1947, but availability of some important items was limited. Care, maintenance and repair, along with increased efficiency, were the principal rural electrification efforts in 1947.

Continued high production goals in dairy, poultry and other farm products make necessary a large volume of new construction and remodeling. A building plan service has been developed and refined during the years so that it is now possible to supply plans for most any kind of building and to meet most any set of needs. During 1947, in response to specific requests, 631 farm building plans were sent to 261 individuals. This is a substantial increase over 1946.

Shortages of new farm equipment have kept the problem of care, repair and maintenance in the forefront. Repair demonstrations have helped farmers to produce with the machinery available during the trying times.

Dairymen Set Records

The number of cows milked and the pounds of milk produced reached an all-time high in Maryland in 1947, according to reports by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Likewise, the value of milk produced was a new high. The average number of cows milked during the year was 219,000, and they produced 1,172,000,000 pounds of milk. This was an average of 5,350 pounds per cow, compared with the previous high of 5,140 pounds in 1946. The demand and price for milk continued at a high level and high prices for dairy cattle continued.

Production testing is the basis for dairy herd improvement and is the backbone of the extension program. The herds that have production records are demonstrating better dairying, and are providing herd sires and foundation females for other dairymen throughout the state. Outstanding bulls used for artificial breeding are selected on the basis of the production of their daughters, the producing ability of the sire's dam and other ancestors in the pedigree. Production records are serving as a basis for selection of 4-H club calves.

There were 21 bulls being used at the end of the year by the Artificial Breeding Cooperative. Service was available in 15 of the counties, having 85 percent of the cow population.

If Maryland dairymen are to withstand declining milk prices, if and when they come, they must cut their production costs. Records help dairymen to cull low producers from their herds intelligently, improve their feeding and management practices, plan a sound breeding program, and they stimulate interest in better dairying.

One or more Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations is operating in 16 of the 23 counties in Maryland. The year ended with 26 associations operating with 546 herds and 16,014 cows on test.

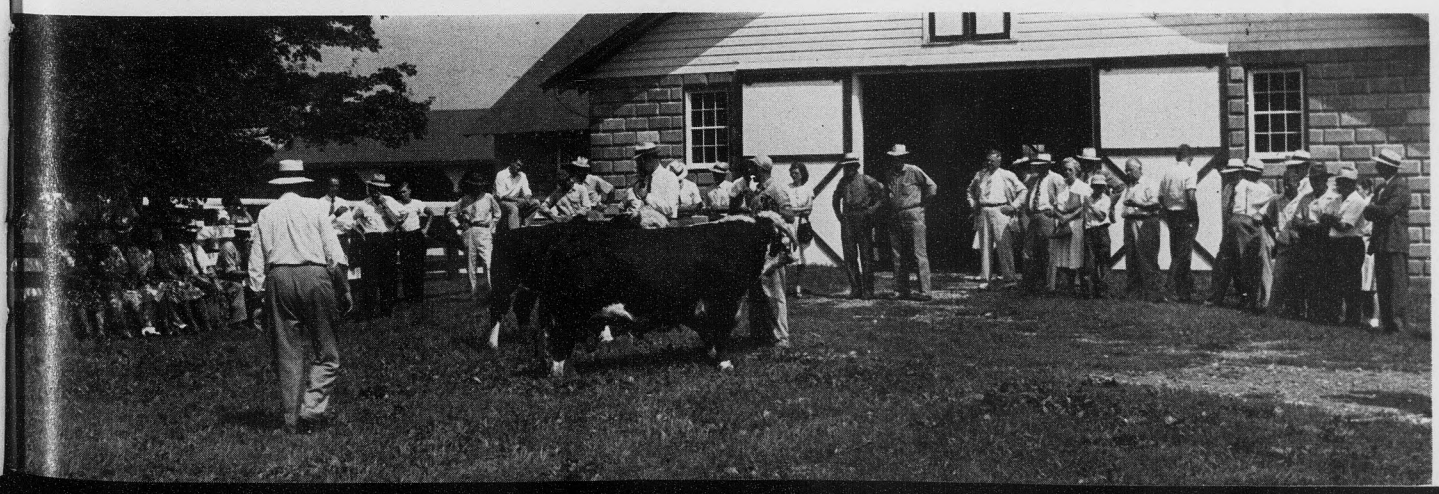
There was an increase during the year also in the number of herds and cows entered in Herd Improvement Registry testing. More and more the purebred breeders are relying on this type of test to develop their herds, build breeding programs, and for the help that the official records give in disposing of surplus breeding stock and in making up pedigrees.

The number of cows on Advanced Registry test has not changed materially in the last few years. Although this type of testing has been and will be quite limited, many benefits have been derived from it by Maryland dairymen. These officially tested herds are sources of highly bred seed stock for newly developing herds and for improving established herds.

Feeding and management assumed unusual importance during the year. The extent to which efficiency and economy are practiced in that line always has a direct effect on the net returns from the dairy enterprise. This year there was also the necessity for saving feed to send abroad. The Extension Service suggested to dairymen ten points whereby they could save feed in the emergency period. They were published in a leaflet and given wide distribution otherwise.

Cooperation with dairy breed associations and other groups is an important part of the extension dairy program. Their various events, such as meetings, field days and shows, afford excellent means for educational work. Acceptance and use of improved methods

Events conducted by breed associations provided the means and facilities for much extension educational work.



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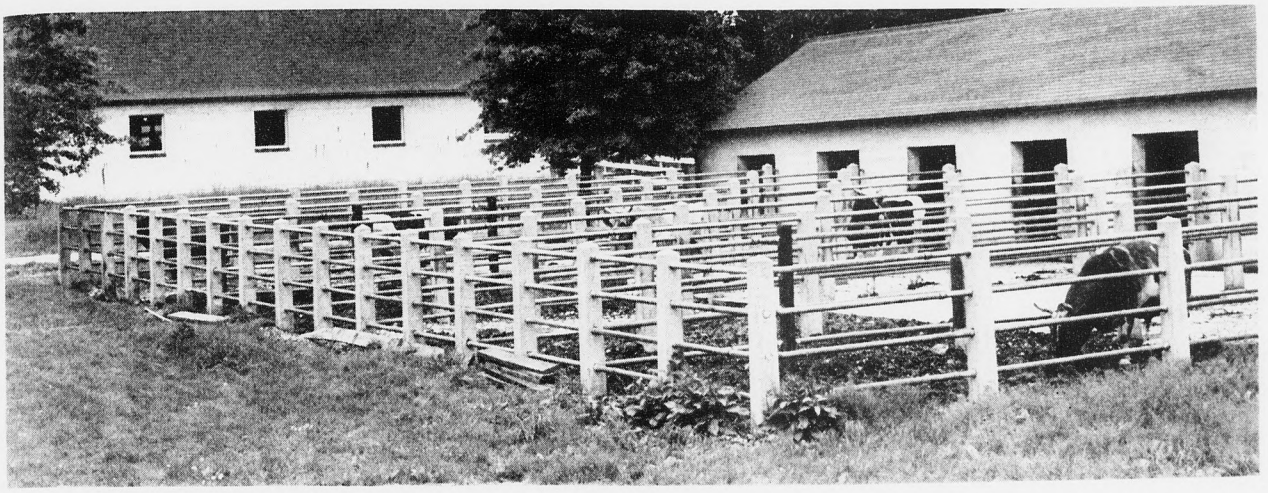
Shortages of new farm equipment have kept the problem of care, repair and maintenance in the forefront. Repair demonstrations have helped farmers to produce with the machinery available during the trying times.

Dairymen Set Records

The number of cows milked and the pounds of milk produced reached an all-time high in Maryland in 1947, according to reports by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Likewise, the value of milk produced was a new high. The average number of cows milked during the year was 219,000, and they produced 1,172,000,000 pounds of milk. This was an average of 5,350 pounds per cow, compared with the previous high of 5,140 pounds in 1946. The demand and price for milk continued at a high level and high prices for dairy cattle continued.

Production testing is the basis for dairy herd improvement and is the backbone of the extension program. The herds that have production records are demonstrating better dairying, and are providing herd sires and foundation females for other dairymen throughout the state. Outstanding bulls used for artificial breeding are selected on the basis of the production of their daughters, the producing ability of the sire's dam and other ancestors in the pedigree. Production records are serving as a basis for selection of 4-H club calves.



There were 21 bulls being used at the end of the year by the Artificial Breeding Cooperative. Service was available in 15 of the counties, having 85 percent of the cow population.

If Maryland dairymen are to withstand declining milk prices, if and when they come, they must cut their production costs. Records help dairymen to cull low producers from their herds intelligently, improve their feeding and management practices, plan a sound breeding program, and they stimulate interest in better dairying.

One or more Dairy Herd-Improvement Associations is operating in 16 of the 23 counties in Maryland. The year ended with 26 associations operating with 546 herds and 16,014 cows on test.

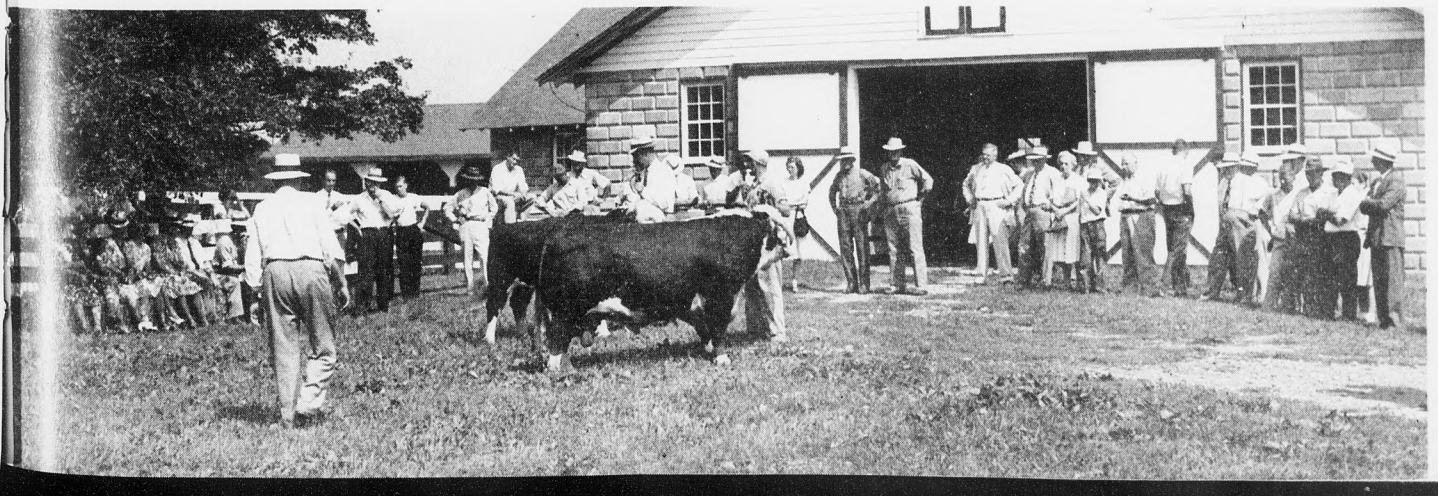
There was an increase during the year also in the number of herds and cows entered in Herd Improvement Registry testing. More and more the purebred breeders are relying on this type of test to develop their herds, build breeding programs, and for the help that the official records give in disposing of surplus breeding stock and in making up pedigrees.

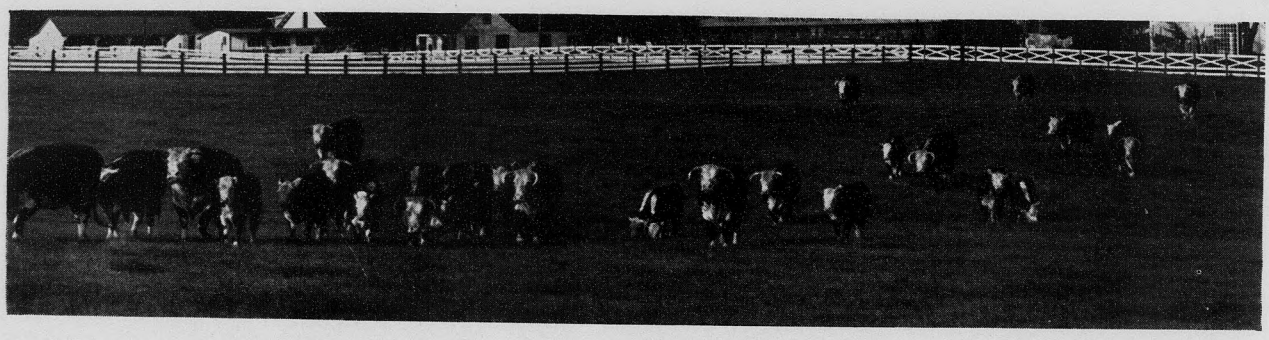
The number of cows on Advanced Registry test has not changed materially in the last few years. Although this type of testing has been and will be quite limited, many benefits have been derived from it by Maryland dairymen. These officially tested herds are sources of highly bred seed stock for newly developing herds and for improving established herds.

Feeding and management assumed unusual importance during the year. The extent to which efficiency and economy are practiced in that line always has a direct effect on the net returns from the dairy enterprise. This year there was also the necessity for saving feed to send abroad. The Extension Service suggested to dairymen ten points whereby they could save feed in the emergency period. They were published in a leaflet and given wide distribution otherwise.

Cooperation with dairy breed associations and other groups is an important part of the extension dairy program. Their various events, such as meetings, field days and shows, afford excellent means for educational work. Acceptance and use of improved methods

Events conducted by breed associations provided the means and facilities for much extension educational work.





The beef cattle industry continued to thrive, with good prices for both commercial and purebred breeding stock.

by members of these groups demonstrates to other dairymen the need for continued improvement and the benefits derived from abandoning outmoded methods.

Breeding Cooperative Grows Rapidly

At the beginning of 1947, the Maryland Artificial Breeding Cooperative had been in operation less than a year, the first cow having been bred in April, 1946. During the past year there was a tremendous growth in membership, breeding efficiency improved, and the number of cows being bred is increasing steadily each month. Service is now available in 15 counties, in which 85 percent of the cow population is located. Dairymen generally are well pleased with the results they are receiving.

There were 21 bulls being used at the end of the year, all of which had been selected carefully and had outstanding pedigrees. Five were proved sires, and most of the others were sons of proved sires. Two were owned by the Cooperative and the others leased from leading dairy cattle breeders in the state.

A member of the dairy extension staff has served as secretary of the Cooperative since its organization. This arrangement has enabled the Extension Service to give maximum assistance and counsel to the breeding program during its development.

Stockmen Progress

At the beginning of the year, the feed situation appeared encouraging, although feed prices were continuing to rise and there was still a scarcity of protein feeds. Transportation facilities were much improved and the labor problem was not as acute. There was an excellent market for all kinds of livestock. All this was encouragement for the livestock farmer, but the high price of feeds was an important factor in keeping numbers of livestock at a reasonable level. As a result of high profits in grain sales, the swine industry suffered a large decrease in numbers.

The interest in good purebred swine, however, is increasing steadily and should make a lot of progress in the next few years. The Maryland Sow Testing Program, started three years ago, has proved an excellent means for dissemination of timely information to the swine producers of the state. Production testing has become so much a part of the swine industry that it is almost a requirement to have a production record on a sow to sell her pigs as breeding stock. It is becoming more and more generally realized that to improve production a breeder must improve his stock, he must do a better job of feeding and, in many cases, he must change his management practices.

The beef cattle industry continued to thrive, with good prices for both commercial and purebred breeding stock. Close cooperation was given the several breed associations and the events conducted by them provided the means and facilities for much extension educational work.

Although the picture with respect to draft horses was of different hue, there are still many horses and mules on Maryland farms. Conditions on the farms in this state are such with respect to topography, size and shape of fields, limited acreage, diversity of crops, etc., that economic use of horse power can be expected to continue. Extension efforts have been directed largely toward economical, sensible care and management of the necessary horses on the farm, together with economical practices in raising colts until old enough for work.

Maryland Launches Regional Show

An outstanding development in the livestock industry which promises much in future years was the organization of the Eastern National Livestock Show,

Inc. For the last 18 years the Baltimore Livestock Show, held annually at the Union Stock Yards, had served fairly well the needs of fat cattle, swine and sheep producers, but in certain respects the facilities were not adequate. Two factors prompted the move this year. Breeders of beef cattle, particularly, desired the introduction of a classification for beef breeding cattle. Buildings adequate to accommodate a livestock show of the size and quality desired were made available when the Army turned the Timonium Fair Grounds back to the Maryland State Fair Board and Baltimore Agricultural Society.

Support was accorded the undertaking by the national breed associations, the State Fair Board, the Maryland Horse Breeders Association, and many prominent breeders, not only in Maryland, but in adjoining states.

The Show was a success from every viewpoint. Some 500 head of fat steers were shown, including 286 shown by 4-H and FFA boys and girls. In addition to 400 head of fat hogs and 200 head of fat lambs, there were entries of approximately 600 head of breeding cattle.

With no admission charge, the Show closed the year with a balance of more than $2,000. Plans are being made for its continuance, and for its expansion as fast as facilities warrant to include breeding classes for draft horses, swine and sheep.

Poultrymen Make Adjustments

Maryland poultrymen were confronted with the necessity for adjustments in both production and marketing during the year. Requirements for saving feeds for shipment abroad added to the usual problems of efficient production under high levels of feed prices. This situation did not affect as severely the farm poultry flock owners as the larger commercial producers, particularly the great broiler industry on the Eastern Shore.

Suggestions for saving feed and for utilizing feed most efficiently were prepared and distributed widely by the extension workers. These included the use of more efficient strains of poultry, control of diseases and parasites, and prevention of waste of feeds, as well as information on the best rations for the birds at different stages of growth.

The interest of poultrymen in dealing with their problems was evident from the large attendance at meetings and from the progress made in organizing the industry. Organization of a County Extension Poultry Improvement Committee in Allegany county, reactivation of the Harford county and Caroline

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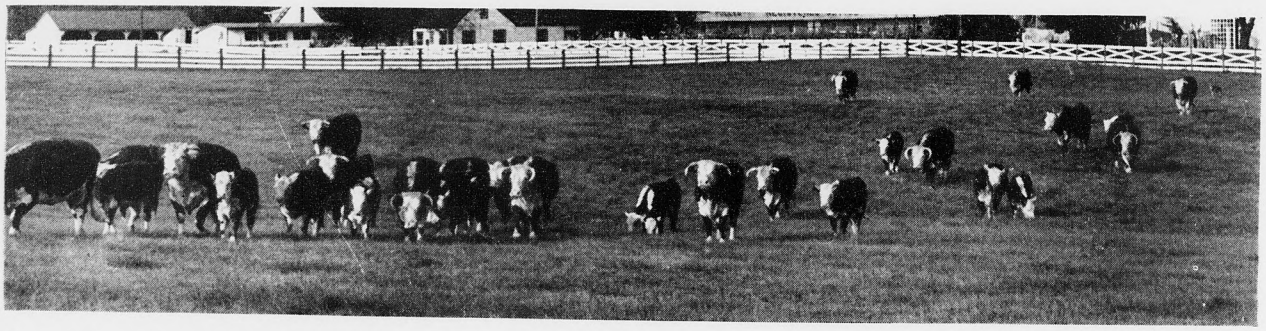

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The turkey industry had a successful year, with favorable prices and reasonable margins of profit. It was a disappointment to turkey producers when Federal authorities rejected a proposed turkey marketing project under the Hope-Flanagan Act, to which they had given much effort and time in developing. Installation of a pilot plant for demonstrating methods of marketing turkeys was included in the plan.

Strong demand for eggs relieved most producers of pressing egg marketing problems. Special effort was made to keep producers operating on a quality basis. This was difficult because various market outlets enabled them to sell their eggs at good prices regardless of the farm care. Some of the cooperatives made very promising progress in maintaining quality and price premium consistently.

The Fruit and Vegetable Situation

The year 1947 was rather hectic for fruit growers, starting with a freeze which taxed the ingenuity of orchardists in devising methods for reducing its damage. Although the crops were not a record low, the finish of the fruit was not good and the keeping quality was poor. Much of the apple crop was moved into processing channels.

A development which promises to have an exceedingly important influence on the fruit industry of Maryland in future years was the enactment by the General Assembly of the "Apple Merchandising Act." It provides for a tax on apples sold to be devoted to apple sales promotion, research, etc. The new law was the result of consistent and hard work by a committee selected two years ago to investigate the desirability of a compulsory tax on apples sold. The first 500 bushels of any grower's sales are exempted. The Extension Specialist handled the preliminary work and had the entire Apple Commission set up and ready to go when the permanent secretary was appointed.

In addition to the usual problems of fruit growers with which extension workers give assistance, there was particular interest in new equipment and adaptation of old equipment for use with the spray materials that have proved more effective than those commonly used. Four growers built refrigerated fruit storages in or near their orchards.

The strawberry crop was excellent and for the first time in three seasons the growers had a good market and also a crop of good quality and price. The new Temple variety, originated in Maryland, showed high yield and price, and may be the outstanding berry on the Eastern Shore in a few years, as it is red stele resistant.

Control of weeds has always been a difficult and expensive item in production of many vegetable crops. Growers have been very much interested in the use of 2-4-D for that purpose. They were eager for information as to its effectiveness and proper methods of application. Demonstrations were conducted with sweet corn, spinach, and asparagus, which were visited by groups of growers. Apparently, 2-4-D offers a way for farmers and vegetable growers to eliminate several cultivations and reduce cost of production. Its

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The Short Course for Canners and Fieldmen, the Ten-Ton Tomato Club, and such events that have proved helpful to producers and processors of canning crops were conducted as in former years. The search for improved varieties and strains was continued.

While there was somewhat less emphasis on home gardens than during the war years, the need for maximum production of food was kept before those who could produce all or a part of their needs. Most of those who participated were more or less experienced and were not as dependent for information as when they first attempted to have gardens.

New Developments in the Insect Battle

While the efforts to reduce damage by insect pests is similar from year to year in many respects, there are differences each year. There are calls for information about insects affecting practically all kinds of crops, ornamentals, animals, nursery and greenhouse stock, buildings, and humans. In some years there are severe outbreaks that require intensive efforts.

Two features of the work in 1947 deserve special mention. First, the campaign against Japanese beetles, and, second, the European corn borer situation.

Damage from Japanese beetles was severe and losses were heavy in many localities. Numbers of beetles were much greater than during the last few years. Heaviest infestations occurred in Montgomery, Howard, Frederick and Carroll counties on the Western Shore, and in Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot and Dorchester counties on the Eastern Shore. Weather and soil conditions were particularly favorable for development of eggs and young larvae of the beetle.

The program of control, for immediate and long-time relief, included introduction of parasites and diseases that are enemies of the beetle, spraying, trapping, and adjustment of crop practices.

The way farmers themselves, farm organizations, county commissioners, and other groups are joining their forces in organizing and conducting all-out campaigns against some of the most destructive insects gives great hope for the future. A number of counties carried on programs of Japanese beetle control in 1947, the one in Montgomery county being the most extensive. It was the aim in that county to provide a spray service for the entire county which would prevent economic damage to such important crops as fruit, corn, pasture and hay, and preserve the beauty of ornamental plants.

The public agencies cooperated in roadside spraying and supervision of the technical aspects of farm spraying. The Farm Bureau provided equipment for a spray service for all farmers in the county who agreed to cooperate. The extension agent was the key man in scheduling the spraying operations. Damage on the farms was lessened by keeping the preferred

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food plants covered with residue of DDT. Additional protection was provided corn by planting strips of soybeans around the fields and spraying the soybeans to kill the beetles.

This type of program proved very successful. Five hundred farmers cooperated and the farm people of the county are asking that it be repeated and intensified the coming year. Surveys showed that damage by Japanese beetles to the corn on farms of cooperators averaged 4.3 percent, compared with 28.7 percent loss on farms where no control was attempted. The program carried out in Montgomery county attracted a great deal of interest in other counties and a number, no doubt, will promote similar programs in the years ahead.

The European corn borer did extensive damage to both canning corn and field corn in 1947. A survey showed a striking increase in corn borers in the west-central part of the state. Counts showed as high as 500 and 600 borers per 100 stalks, as compared with about 150 per 100 stalks in 1946. This increased population was great enough to cause commercial damage to field corn. Much lower populations are important in canning corn.

Growers were aroused by the threat of damage and urged much more extensive control efforts. As a result, funds have been made available and plans made for decided expansion in both the educational and control phases of the fight on corn borers.

Growers Were Warned of Diseases

There was great fear of late blight among growers of tomatoes, resulting from the serious losses from the disease in 1946. A warning service was maintained throughout the season and a close watch for signs of its development. While losses were severe in certain areas, the total loss from late blight was negligible.

A similar warning service for diseases of other crops was maintained, in order that growers would be aware of possible danger in time to take effective preventive measures. It included information on most effective sprays and dusts and when and how to apply them, as well as other methods of control.

The search for disease-free seed of various crops, and for varieties and strains more resistant to disease was continued. Their adaptability to Maryland conditions was demonstrated in comparison with the varieties commonly grown. The majority of the acreage of some crops is now planted to improved varieties introduced in that way. The Temple strawberry, originated in Maryland, is an example. In several instances ordinary varieties were killed by red stele in 1947, while adjoining rows of Temple were unaffected. As better varieties of crops are available, either as a result of breeding or from sources outside the state, their performance is shown Maryland growers by demonstrations.

Farm Forestry

In Maryland, nearly one-half of the forest lands are included in farms. Forest products are acknowledged as farm products, and yet very little in the way of funds or personnel are devoted by the Extension Services to improvement and rehabilitation of our woodlands. It is generally recognized that we are making very little progress throughout the country in conservation of this important natural resource.

The committee appointed by the Committee on Organization and Policy of the Land-Grant Association, of which the Maryland Director of Extension was chairman, made special efforts to develop a coordinated program of farm forestry with the State Foresters and with the U. S. Forest Service.

A Memorandum of Understanding was agreed upon with the Executive Committee of the Association of

Well-kept farmsteads greet the traveler through Maryland.

State Foresters and this memorandum is now in the course of being approved by the U. S. Forest Service and the Land-Grant Colleges. With the agreement to this memorandum, efforts will be made in all states to coordinate the activities of the State Foresters with those of the Cooperative Extension Services. Special plans are under way for bringing about coordination as far as possible in the State of Maryland.

It is hoped that a comprehensive program of education and demonstration can be developed so as to more nearly insure an increasing growth of our forest properties.

New Ways to Spread Information

Radio and visual aids were used more than ever before in getting information to the people of the state. There was a decided increase in number of broadcasting stations, which afforded more opportunities. Then, the development of facilities for recording made it possible for specialists and agents to reach several times as many people. A minimum of their time is required to record the information or warnings they desire to give out, and it has the advantage of being heard in their own voices. This has resulted in greatly increased interest and improvement of material for broadcast.

In addition to radio material of that type, a much larger volume of farm and home information was supplied to radio stations for use by their staffs. Excellent cooperation was given by the stations.

Educational films were supplied by the Extension Service film library for 4,400 showings, with a total attendance of 380,151.

Extension Work With Colored Families

There is no good reason to report on the extension work done with and by the Colored families of the

These 4-H Club girls made cooking their project.

Modern equipment is being added to homes of Colored rural people as a result of extension work.

This Colored farmer is adding to his home food supply and to his income by producing pork and dairy products.

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Radio and visual aids were used more than ever before in getting information to the people of the state. There was a decided increase in number of broadcasting stations, which afforded more opportunities. Then, the development of facilities for recording made it possible for specialists and agents to reach several times as many people. A minimum of their time is required to record the information or warnings they desire to give out, and it has the advantage of being heard in their own voices. This has resulted in greatly increased interest and improvement of material for broadcast.

In addition to radio material of that type, a much larger volume of farm and home information was supplied to radio stations for use by their staffs. Excellent cooperation was given by the stations.

Educational films were supplied by the Extension Service film library for 1,100 showings, with a total attendance of 330,151.

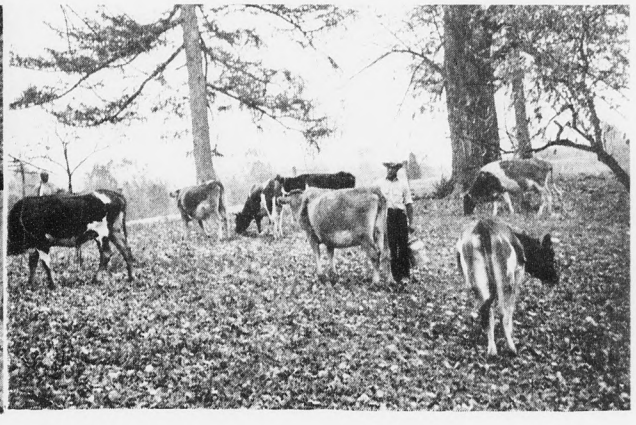
Extension Work With Colored Families

There is no good reason to report on the extension work done with and by the Colored families of the

These 4-H Club girls made cooking their project.

Modern equipment is being added to homes of Colored rural people as a result of extension work.

This Colored farmer is adding to his home food supply and to his income by producing pork and dairy products.



state, except to recognize the excellent progress made by them. In general, it is along the same lines as the other extension work and the results are included in the reports on the several activities. At present there are a Local District Agent, five Local County Agents, and three Local Home Demonstration Agents. They serve six counties in Southern Maryland and two counties on the Eastern Shore, in which slightly more than 50 percent of the Colored families of the state are located. Negro families in the other counties are served by the white agents, and the Extension Specialists serve both white and Colored.

Work along the line of producing and conserving the home food supply has always been an important part of the extension program with Colored families, both adult and boys and girls. The effect of this work through the years is very evident. Gardens had a greater variety of vegetables, a better grade of poultry was housed and cared for more adequately, and pastures, shelter and the absence of disease were noticeable in the pork and dairy projects.

The standard of family living shows constant improvement. Homes are being made more attractive and comfortable, both inside and outside. Modern conveniences in the homes are increasing. Production of more and better dairy and beef animals and poultry, together with better care, is providing more adequate and better balanced diets. In the period of high prices for food, the programs of extension work carried on with the Colored families have been especially helpful. The same is true of the work with clothing, whereby they were aided in making best use of the materials on hand, as well as buying wisely. The programs in foods and nutrition, clothing, and home furnishing have proved of great interest.

Tobacco being the leading commercial crop in five of the eight counties having local county agents, changes in methods of producing that crop head the list of improved farm practices. Much improvement was evident in the location and making of tobacco plant beds, insect and disease control, fertilizing, grading and marketing.

The interest of parents in their children's 4-H club activities has grown rapidly. In addition to their 4-H projects, the boy and girl members are taking a leading part in church, social and recreational activities, and thus developing leadership.

Delegates from 16 foreign nations visit a Maryland dairy farm.

Extension Work at the Front

As a tribute to the loyal and effective work done by Extension Agents in the counties through the years, we are recognizing as representatives of these faithful workers three County Agents and three Home Demonstration Agents. In line with this policy, the three agents in each field with longest periods of service were recognized last year. Those with the next longest periods of service are presented this year. We regret that pictures of two of these agents were not available.

Hattie E. Brooks

Miss Hattie Brooks has served as Home Demonstration Agent in Dorchester County from May 17, 1926, to the present time. The rural women have been organized into local Homemakers clubs and a strong County Council of Homemakers clubs. 4-H clubs for girls have been developed in rural communities and schools throughout the county. Many teachers and homemakers have received training from Miss Brooks in their role of volunteer local leaders for the 4-H groups.

She has been an active member in many community organizations, including the church and the Women's Business and Professional Clubs, which she served as County State President.

In 1945, Miss Brooks asked for leave of absence to teach Home Economics at the Allabahad Institute in India. She returned to her official position in Dorchester County on November 1, 1947.

Stanley E. Day began extension work in 1917. He first engaged in boys' club work in Southern Maryland and later on the Eastern Shore. His first service as a county agent was in Washington County, beginning in 1920. He left the Service in 1922 for a period in commercial work, returning in 1927 as County Agent in Anne Arundel County, where he has served until the present date.

The county in which Mr. Day serves is one of the most diversified in agricultural production. In addition to the general farm crops, some of the truck crops such as snap beans and cantaloupes, are important sources of income. It is also one of the five tobacco-producing counties. Mr. Day has the confidence of producers of the wide variety of crops and also of other interests.

Stanley E. Day

Miss Bessie Spafford has filled the position of Home Demonstration Agent in Caroline County from July 1, 1924 to the present time. A strong organization of Homemakers' Clubs and County Council has been built up under her guidance during these years. An equally strong program has been planned and directed with 4-H club girls.

Miss Spafford's high ideals and standards have been passed on to the 4-H local leaders and club girls so that their project work has been outstanding in quality. The 4-H members will always remember and appreciate the fine camp programs she has organized and supervised. The girls have been trained to take responsibilities and their influence has been felt in the state and as delegates to many National 4-H Conferences.

Many homes have been visited by Miss Spafford and she has given help with personal problems that has resulted in more efficient homemaking. It is partly because her work is always carefully planned and thought out in advance that she has been able to attain such fine results.

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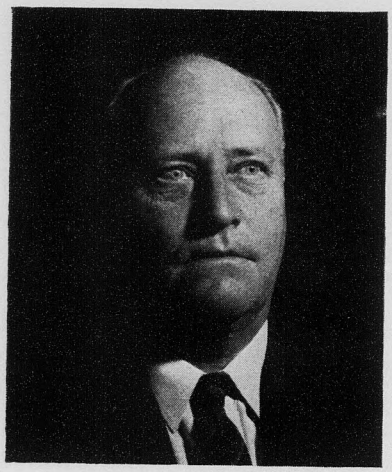

O. W. Anderson

O. W. Anderson has served Montgomery County as county agent for the last 22 years. Prior to that time, he was assistant county agent and acting county agent in Harford County for more than two years.

Montgomery County, located adjacent to the District of Columbia, is one of the important dairy counties of the state. Some of the best equipped farms and finest herds are located in that county.

Mr. Anderson has assumed leadership in numerous programs for the benefit of the people of his county, some of which required more or less pioneering. The people of his county have shown their confidence in him by active support.

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J. P. Brown has been county agent in Wicomico County for the last 22 years. He has served a county in which truck crops and canning crops are important sources of farm income.

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Mr. Brown has rendered especially valuable service in connection with development of the poultry industry in his county. Expansion of broiler production in that area in the last few years has been one of the outstanding developments.

J. P. Brown

Miss Ethel Regan entered the Extension Service November 1, 1926, and has been Home Demonstration Agent in Prince George's County since that date.

Miss Regan has been enthusiastic about her program and has the confidence of all the women and 4-H girls with whom she works. She has done a fine piece of work in the county adjusting the Extension program to meet the needs of women and girls who because of location are both rural and urban minded.

A few years ago she built a very lovely home and so has become a real resident of Prince George's County. In her home she demonstrates the practices of the Home Demonstration program and here women and girls gather for Council meetings, conferences, and training schools.

Miss Regan's interest in civic affairs has brought about strong cooperation between Extension and other community organizations.

Acreage, Yield and Value of Crops

Maryland farmers harvested a total of 1,673,100 acres of crops, including truck crops, in 1947. This is 13,800 acres more than the preceding year, and 2,200 above the 10-year average (1936-45). Extremely variable weather conditions made it difficult for planting, cultivating and harvesting crops.

The total value of Maryland crops harvested in 1947, including truck crops and maple products, is estimated at $121,491,000, which is about 5 percent above the $115,359,000 value of crops harvested in 1946. The value of truck crops was $19,179,000, compared with $20,595,000 in 1946.

Following are the acreages, yields and values of principal crops, and the numbers of livestock and poultry, as reported by the Maryland Crop Reporting Service. It should be noted that the figures given in a number of cases are of necessity preliminary and subject to revision as later information is obtained.

PRODUCTION AND VALUE OF CROPS

Crop and Year	Acres	Per Acre	Total	Unit	Per Unit	Total Value	Value Per Acre
Corn							
1947	456,000	36.0	16,416,000	Bus	$2.25	$36,936,000	$81.00
1946	456,000	38.0	17,328,000	"	1.60	27,725,000	60.80
1945	461,000	37.0	17,057,000	"	1.31	22,345,000	48.47
Wheat							
1947	370,000	21.0	7,770,000	"	2.40	18,648,000	50.40
1946	366,000	20.0	7,320,000	"	2.07	15,152,000	41.40
1945	366,000	18.5	6,771,000	"	1.64	11,104,000	30.34
Oats							
1947	38,000	32.0	1,216,000	"	1.10	1,338,000	35.21
1946	38,000	33.0	1,254,000	"	1.01	1,276,000	33.58
1945	37,000	30.0	1,110,000	"	.83	921,000	24.89
Barley							
1947	77,000	34.0	2,618,000	"	1.45	3,796,000	49.30
1946	63,000	34.5	2,174,000	"	1.44	3,131,000	49.70
1945	65,000	29.0	1,885,000	"	1.14	2,149,000	33.06
Potatoes							
1947	14,100	148.0	2,087,000	"	1.55	3,235,000	229.44
1946	17,000	132.0	2,244,000	"	1.33	2,985,000	175.60
1945	17,900	107.0	1,915,000	"	1.73	3,313,000	189.00
Sweet Potatoes							
1947	9,500	140.0	1,330,000	"	1.90	2,527,000	266.00
1946	9,700	175.0	1,698,000	"	2.00	3,396,000	350.10
1945	8,600	140.0	1,204,000	"	1.90	2,288,000	266.14
Hay (All)							
1947	449,000	1.36	611,000	Tons	21.00	12,831,000	28.57
1946	448,000	1.41	631,000	"	19.00	11,989,000	26.76
1945	465,000	1.35	630,000	"	21.20	13,356,000	28.72
Tobacco							
1947	48,000	800.0	38,400,000	Lbs.	——	——	——
1946	50,000	940.0	47,000,000	"	.443	20,821,000	416.42
1945	35,000	525.0	18,375,000	"	.57	10,474,000	299.26
Apples (Commercial Crop)							
1947	——	——	1,072,000	Bus	2.30	2,466,000	——
1946	——	——	1,872,000	"	2.10	3,931,000	——
1945	——	——	689,000	"	3.02	2,081,000	——
Peaches							
1947	——	——	425,000	"	2.45	1,041,000	——
1946	——	——	646,000	"	3.30	2,132,000	——
1945	——	——	312,000	"	3.50	1,092,000	——
Tomatoes (For Mfg.)							
1947	40,500	5.6	226,800	Tons	27.90	6,328,000	156.25
1946	43,500	3.2	139,200	"	42.80	5,958,000	136.97
1945	45,800	2.6	119,100	"	34.10	4,061,000	88.67
Sweet Corn (For Mfg.)							
1947	37,700	2.2	82,900	"	20.60	1,708,000	45.30
1946	39,500	2.2	86,900	"	20.00	1,738,000	44.00
1945	38,400	2.3	88,300	"	20.20	1,784,000	46.46

LIVESTOCK ON FARMS

January 1, 1948

	Number	Value per Head	Total Value
Horses	53,000	$ 81.00	$ 4,293,000
Mules	12,000	97.00	1,164,000
Milk Cows	232,000	179.00	41,528,000
Other Cattle	184,000	88.60	16,296,000
Sheep	47,000	15.30	719,000
Hogs	254,000	30.90	7,849,000
Chickens	4,383,000	1.62	7,100,000
Turkeys	59,000	8.00	472,000

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SUMMARY OF WORK IN THE COUNTIES

Number of farms in the State (1945 census)	41,950
Farm and home visits made by Extension Agents	26,107
Number of different farms or homes visited	12,718
Office calls relating to extension work	61,158
Telephone calls	91,831
Number of articles published	6,203
Number of bulletins distributed	85,407
Training meetings held for local leaders	918
Attendance at these meetings	12,251
Method demonstration meetings held	6,095
Attendance at these meetings	125,383
Educational tours conducted	214
Attendance on tours	9,629
Achievement days held	280
Attendance at achievement days	38,286
Other meetings participated in by Extension Agents	5,994
Attendance at these meetings	530,280
Meetings held by local leaders	4,156
Attendance at these meetings	81,106
Farms on which changes in practices resulted	22,978
Farms reached this year for the first time	4,577
Farm homes in which changes in practices resulted	11,983
Farm homes reached this year for the first time	2,700
Number of other homes in which changes in practices resulted	6,048
Number of other homes reached this year for first time	1,869
Number of 4-H club members enrolled	12,969
Number of projects completed by 4-H club members	29,365
Number of families influenced by extension program	41,210

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics,
Extension Service, University of Maryland and United States
Department of Agriculture, Cooperating.
T. B. SYMONS, Director
(Distributed in furtherance of Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914)